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Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE ARGUS.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

THE DAY IN HISTORY.

A FEW POINTS ABOUT ITS EARLY OBSERVANCE.

Some Old Proclamations—Origin of the Festival—Recognition by Congress—Reason Why the Turkey Should Be Concerned in It.

THANKSGIVING day dates back to the times when the Puritan fathers sought liberty of conscience on the shores of New England, whither they were driven to take refuge from the intolerance and persecution of a state church, landing in this country—as every intelligent schoolboy can tell—on Monday, Dec. 21, 1620. The first celebration of the kind in modern times was in October, 1575, at Leyden, where there was a Thanksgiving celebration of the first anniversary of the city's deliverance from siege. Forty-six years later, in the fall of 1621, Governor Bradford, after the first harvest of the Plymouth colony in New England, proclaimed a day of thanksgiving and sent out four men in search of game to enable them to observe it better.

These Puritan fathers, whose sufferings had imparted to their devotion a certain degree of sternness, were very thankful for a bountiful harvest after a period of sore distress and looked upon the first fruits of their toil in their new home as a symbol of blessings to come. The four sportsmen came back staggering under a burden of turkeys and other wild fowl enough to provision the colony for a week. The commencement of the festival was announced by the roar of one of the great guns on the hilltop, and the day was Thursday, Oct. 24, rather less than one year after their arrival in Cape Cod bay.

There was a solemn procession first to the meeting house, the men marching three abreast, with the sergeant in command and Governor Bradford following behind, while Elder Brewster, in his preacher's cloak, walked alongside bearing the Bible and looking as grave as the occasion demanded. Miles Standish, the warlike military chief, was there, and clad in the dress of the times would cut a strange figure if present among us now. No doubt that Thanksgiving dinner was enjoyed heavily and was the biggest thing in the way of a family party that has occurred since. Most of the game was cooked in the open air, and the thrifty Puritan housewives concocted dishes that were tempting and ingenious. The dinner was followed by the singing of psalms and of favorite songs that they had often sung around English firesides.

In the midst of their rejoicings an Indian about was heard, causing a momentary panic, and every man grasped his weapon, but it was only a hundred friendly savages, led by Chief Massasoit, who had come to thank the white man for assistance rendered and to share in the festivities. They brought a contribution to the test in the way of venison, and while it was being prepared gave an exhibition of their war dances, causing the more Puritan maidens to scream and their lovers to look gallant and fearless as they resounded them. Captain Standish in turn gave the Indians a start by putting his troops through a military drill, the savages being alarmed by the rattling of the musketry and the roar of the ordnance. The feast continued three days amid prayers, psalm singing, Indian dances and warwhoops and roaring artillery, after which the Indians were escorted a short distance from the settlement by Captain Standish and his troops, who gave them a parting salute.

Days of thanksgiving were officially appointed in the Massachusetts Bay colony for several years prior to 1639. The New Netherlands Dutch rulers also set apart regular days of thanksgiving between the years 1644 and 1663, and 169 years later on the English governors of New York followed their example.

The proclamation of the New Netherlands council, sitting at Fort Amsterdam in 1609, was as follows:

reach the long looked for peace with the Indians.

Therefore it is deemed necessary to proclaim the fact to all those of New England to the end that in all places in the aforesaid country where Dutch and English churches are established God Almighty may be specially thanked, praised and blessed on next Wednesday forenoon, being the 6th of September, the text to be appropriate and the sermon to be applicable thereto.

Your reverence will please announce this matter to the congregation next Sunday so that they may have notice.

On which we rely.

Throughout the Revolution the annual observance of Thanksgiving day was duly recognized by congress. After peace, however, it was thought to be no longer necessary till 1789, when the adoption of the constitution was made a national thanksgiving by the appointment of President Washington. Like rejoicings took place in celebration of the suppression of insurrection in 1793 and the restoration of peace in 1815. The first Thursday in November was recommended as a day of national thanksgiving by the prayer book of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1789, since when other denominations have made similar provisions. The governor of New York 70 years ago appointed a regular day, and the other northern states quickly followed, the southern states joining in after the war.

The staid and chastened rejoicing with which the honest but austere pilgrim fathers observed the day may be learned from the proclamation in 1657 of Petrus Stuyvesant, or rather of the council of the New Netherlands, in which he en-



RETRIBUTION.

joins thankfulness, but forbids certain worldly pleasures in the following words:

In order that these services may be observed with the greatest harmony the director general and council forbid during the exercises on the said day of Thanksgiving all such pleasures as playing tennis or ball, hunting, fishing, driving, plowing, mowing, together with all forbidden plays, as dice, conviviality and such like under pain of arbitrary banishment, and we admonish at the same time all ministers of the holy gospel within our jurisdiction to formulate their sermons and prayers accordingly. Given in council held at Fort Amsterdam, in New Netherlands, 6th of February, 1657.

As to the cause for national thanksgiving, no true American can say there is not abundant reason for thankfulness. This is the year of the commemoration of the century of the institution, greater liberty is enjoyed than in perhaps any other country, and while there always will be rich and poor, there are less poverty and higher wages proportionately for workmen than in any other country in the world. The chances of rising to wealth are open to all. The laboring man of today may possibly be a millionaire 10 or 20 years hence. The agricultural resources of the country are so great that double the present population of this country could be sustained in the United States without increasing the area of a single farm or adding one to their number by merely bringing the product up to the standard of reasonably good agriculture. Besides this, there might remain for export twice the quantity required for home use, which could be sent abroad to feed the hungry.

The first Thanksgiving proclamation of Washington as president of the United States was made in New York on Oct. 3, 1789, setting apart Thursday, Nov. 26, of that year "to be devoted by the people of these states to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the Author of all the good that is, that was or that will be," etc.

His second Thanksgiving proclamation was made in Philadelphia on Jan. 1, 1795, the occasion to be one of special observance.

Of all the Thanksgiving proclamations ever issued, that which caused the bitterest comment was the one by Governor John Jay of New York. It stands conspicuous in the pages of history by marking the acrimony and enmity of his assailants in the way in which it is worded, and is as follows:

Whereas, The governor of the state of New York is vested with authority to appoint a day for this purpose, and to regulate and ordain the observance of it is a question which, circumstanced as it is, I consider as being more appropriate for the legislature than for me to decide. But, as the people of this state have constituted me their chief magistrate, and have

previously convinced that national prosperity depended and ought to obtain national gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of all nations, I think it appropriate to recommend, and I therefore do earnestly recommend, to the clergy and others of my fellow citizens throughout this state to set apart Thursday, the 26th of November, for the purpose aforesaid and to observe it accordingly.

The question why the turkey becomes the national bird, as far as the table is concerned, on Thanksgiving day has never been settled and probably never will be. Most likely it is because this gallinaceous fowl is in prime order for killing at this time and possibly because most of the pilgrim fathers cried "Turkey!" at their first Thanksgiving feast. The same mystery prevails regarding the association of cranberry sauce with turkey at this time. It will probably never be revealed. I know those who wish to lift the veil beware lest their curiosity to see what is hidden may reveal a cause so utterly prosaic as to take away some of the charms of a feast consecrated by over two centuries of observance.

HOW FLOUR IS MANUFACTURED.

The Various Processes Through Which Wheat Passes in the Mill.

The noises on the inside of the mill are deafening. One who has never been in a flouring mill of the largest size cannot realize what a peculiar lot of noises are made by the machinery. As soon as the wheat enters the machine from the long spout which brings it down from the upper floor it falls between two rollers of iron—"chilled" iron they call it, and very hard from it is too. One of these rollers revolves rapidly, the other more slowly, in order that the separation of the coat, or bran, from the kernel may be more easily accomplished. The wheat first passes between rollers separated just enough to allow the coat to be crushed. It is then carried away to the top of the mill again, to a room where the sun vainly tries to shine in through the flour coated windows far above the city's roofs. It next passes over a wire sieve which separates the bran from the kernel proper.

This bran, which contains much of the flour material, again passes down and is ground once more, this process being repeated four times, making five grind-



ings, each one finer than the one preceding it. Each time the fibrous or bran portions are more completely separated, and at last the bran comes out a clear, brownish husk with every particle of flour removed.

The inside part of the kernel has meanwhile been going through an interesting process. After the first grinding or breaking it passes to a big six sided revolving reel covered with a fine wire netting or sieve. Through this reel the finer portions of the kernels pass, coming out in what are called "middlings," a granulated mass which goes back to the rollers for another crushing. This process is repeated through five reels, all but the first being of silk. The last one has 150 threads to the lineal inch. The flour which comes out of the fifth reel, while white in hue, is yet not of the finest or "patent" grade, but is classed as "bakers" or second grade flour.

The middlings above referred to are purified by an interesting process. They are passed over a fine wire sieve, through the upper part of which a strong current of air is passed. This holds in suspension the tiny portions of fibrous matter which may have been in the flour, and at last, after this process of middlings purifying has been very carefully carried out, the flour appears a spotless, snowy white—the "patent" flour, as it is called. In the process of grinding in this gradual and repeated way, the germ of the wheat, a tiny particle about the size of a mustard seed, is separated from the white flour. It is what one might call the life part of the wheat. If it were ground up, it would not leave the patent flour so white and powdery, so it is separated in one of the sieves and passes into the darker or lower grade flour. It contains, however, the best and most nutritious part of the wheat.

The last thing that happens to the pulverized kernel before it is ready for market is the filling of bags or sacks. Down many aisles through a smooth tube comes the white "patent" flour. Under the tube is the barrel or the sack, as the case may be, and as it begins to fill, a man stands just the side of the barrel, heaped up with the flour, packing it carefully and solidly beneath the broad blades—St. Nicholas.

Even visiting cards live among the latest novelties in Germany. Forty placed one on the other are said to be only one-tenth of an inch in thickness. The cards or plates are black, and the names, being printed on them in silver, show up very clearly.

Known It Was a Dream.
First Tramp—Last night I dreamed I found a pocketbook.
Second Tramp—Did you know you were dreaming at the time?
"Oh, yes. It had \$40 in it."—Brooklyn Life.



MAKES ITSELF FELT
—the great, gripping, old-fashioned pill. Not only when you take it, but unpleasant, from first to last, and it only gives you a little temporary good.

The things to take its place are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One of these at a dose will regulate the whole system perfectly. They're tiny, sugar-coated granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They act in Nature's own way. No reaction afterward. Their help lasts and they do permanent good. Constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, sick or bilious headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured. They're the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction or money is returned. Nothing can be "just as good."

ARGUS BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BOOKS, WALL PAPER, ETC.
Franklin, R. 125 Second avenue.
RESTAURANT.
Allard, L. 1003 Second avenue.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
Cordes, H. F. 1802 Second avenue.
GLOVES AND FURS.
Bennett, Geo. 1605 Second avenue.
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Emig, W. 1707 Second avenue.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Bessie, J. H. 1508 Second avenue.
BAKERS.
Munro, De Rue & Anderson, 226 Market square.
DRUGGISTS.
Thomas, T. H. 1630 Second avenue.
Spedel, C. 1167 Second avenue.
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.
Blake & Burke, 1810 Third avenue.
WALL PAPER, ETC.
Adams Wall Paper Co., 310-314 Twentieth street.
GROCERS.
Buncher, Chas. A. 121 Twentieth street.
Hess Bros, 120 Second avenue.
Brooks & Thierman, 3001 Fifth avenue.
Kuchmann, Robt. 2207 Fourth avenue.
Long, C. J. Second avenue and Nineteenth street.
Browner & Co. 2931 Fifth avenue.
UNDERTAKER.
Knox, B. F. 409 Twentieth street.
HARDWARE, STOVES AND MANTELS.
Nofsker, J. T. 308 Twentieth street.
LAUNDRY.
Parker's Laundry, 1724 Third avenue.
C. O. D. 221 and 123 Eighteenth street.
BREWERIES.
Lock Island Brewing company.
MEAT MARKET.
Schroeder Bros, 311 Twentieth street.
Tri-City Packing and Provision Co., 4th and 10th.
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.
Ramser, J. & Son, 1827 Second avenue.
MILLINERY.
Blackburn & Co. 1709 Second avenue.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Boston Shoe Store, 163 Second avenue.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.
Harris, Geo. W. D. 229 Seventeenth.

THE Columbian Crouds PUBLIC SALE

Valuable Real Estate.

To all Persons interested:

On Saturday the 16th day of December next at the hour of 2:30 p. m. at that certain dwelling house on Moline avenue, known as the Brook's Homestead, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, the whole of that tract of land at the east end of the city of Rock Island known as

The Columbian Lands,

Containing about 27 acres, more or less, subject to all unpaid taxes and assessments.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash, unless any person may desire to make an offer of purchase on other terms of payment, which they must make known at the time of their offer.

The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
The central location of these premises and their proximity to the city of Rock Island, makes them very desirable for residence and business purposes, commanding the best prices for which such property is sold in this market.

Rock Island, Ill., Nov. 18, 1893.

WILLIAM JACKSON, S. E. VELLE.

Rasmussen's Holiday Offer.

WE PROPOSE to boom our trade from now until Christmas by offering unusual inducements, viz: With every order for a dozen cabinet photos we shall give an extra photo in the new Vienna panel size, and in addition your choice of three beautiful souvenirs. In crayon work we are offering an exceptional bargain—a 16x20 crayon portrait in a beautiful gold frame at \$4.00, regular price \$5.50.

Visitors are always welcome.

RASMUSSEN,
1735 Second Ave.

THIS SPACE

RESERVED.

Klug, Hasler, Schwentser
Dry Goods Co.

217-217 1/2 W. Second St., DAVENPORT

Light on the Subject.

Read these prices and you will be enlightened.

Rice Root Scrub Brushes..... 6c	Kirk's Jim Hum Soap..... 4c
Stove Brushes..... 7c	Kirk's Juvenile Soap..... 10c
Hair Brushes..... 6c	Tinware, Glassware, China-ware, Lamps, and an endless variety of Household necessities.
Cloth Brushes..... 13c	
Hair Curlers..... 5c	
Kirk's Turkish Bath Soap..... 3c	

Geo. H. Kingsbury

FAIR AND ART STORE.

GRAND SWEEPING SALE

—OF—

Cloaks and Millinery

For the Next 30 Days.

This will be the greatest and best bargain sale ever held in the Tri-Cities. Everything in our store a genuine bargain. This sale will save every lady, purchasing a cloak or hat, 25 per cent. Do not fail to attend this great sale before you buy, as our entire stock of Cloaks and Millinery must be sold.

BEE HIVE.

114 W. Second St.,

Davenport.